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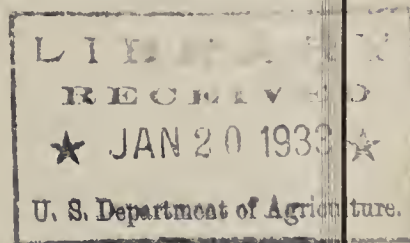
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INDEXED

Specialties in



Shrubs, Evergreen Shrubs,
Climbing Vines,
Deciduous Trees,
Fruit Trees, Small Fruits

Supplement

ALBAMONT GARDENS

Campton,

New Hampshire

SHRUBS

CORCHORUS

C. japonicus (*Kerria japonica*) (Globeflower). A desirable shrub with long branches bearing single yellow flowers throughout the Summer. Plant in partial shade or in a sheltered position for best results. Each 75c.

ALTHAEA (*Hibiscus syriacus*) (Rose of Sharon)

Very ornamental, tall growing shrub, producing large, handsome, mallowlike single or semi-double flowers that come in the early Autumn, at a time when most shrubs are past blooming. A most imposing plant of strong, robust habit and extremely hardy; it is valuable for use wherever a tall, bushy growth is desired.

A. Double Pink, Red, or White. Each 75c.

CYDONIA

C. japonica (*Chaenomeles japonica*) (Scarlet Japan Quince). Bright scarlet crimson flowers in great profusion in early Spring, followed by golden yellow, Quince-shaped fruit. Makes an attractive flowering hedge. Each 75c.

ALMOND, FLOWERING (*Prunus*)

A. glandulosa (Double Pinkflowering Almond). Double, roselike flowers covering the slender branches in great profusion before the leaves appear. One of the most beautiful early flowering shrubs. Each \$1.00.

A. glandulosa alba (*Amygdalus*) (Double White-flowering Almond.) Well known and highly esteemed for its graceful, erect, willowlike branches, profusely covered in May with large, white, double flowers. Each \$1.00.



Syringa Marie Legraye

SYRINGA (Lilac)

The Lilacs have always been popular on account of their hardiness, vigorous growth, abundant foliage and graceful, luxuriant, sweet scented flower panicles. The Common Purple and Common White are among the most desirable tall growing shrubs, growing 8 to 10 feet high. The named varieties are somewhat dwarfer in habit.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). The best known Lilac, sometimes attaining a height of 15 to 20 ft. It is a vigorous grower and produces its blue or purplish flowers in large clusters. Very desirable for a flowering hedge or when planted in masses. See also Hedge Plants. Each 75c.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). Similar to the preceding but with white flowers. Can also be used as a hedge plant. Each 75c.

HYBRID VARIETIES OF LILACS

The French Lilacs here listed are remarkable for the immense size of the thyrses and the individual beauty of the single and double florets. They range in color, both single and double, from pure white through every shade of lavender and purple to dark maroon violet. All are deliciously fragrant and bloom with astonishing liberality even as very small plants, thus giving beauty and pleasure within one or two seasons after planting.

Each \$1.50

Ludwig Spaeth. Large panicles of dark red, single flowers. One of the brightest of the dark varieties.

Marie Legraye. One of the finest whites. Flowers single.

Michel Buchner. Very double flowers of pale lilac.

Edouard Andre. Double pink.

Jean Mace. Double blue.

Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double, creamy white, very fragrant blooms.

Mme. Lemoine. Large, double, white flowers in immense clusters.

President Grevy. Fine double variety with large panicles of beautiful pale blue flowers.

Waldeck-Rousseau. Double rosy lilac flowers.

LONICERA (Bush-honeysuckle)

These grow to medium height and do well in dry, shady spots where many other flowering shrubs will not thrive. The blossoms are similar to those of the well known climbing form and are followed by red berries.

L. fragrantissima. April. A beautiful variety; strong growth; fragrant pink flowers in early Spring.

L. morrowi. July. One of the finest berry bearing varieties, the fruit being a rich crimson and remaining a long time. Vigorous habit; yellow flowers.

L. tatarica (Tatarian Honeysuckle). June. Bears a profusion of pink flowers.

L. var. rubra. Red flowers in great profusion.

SHRUBS—Continued

VIBURNUM (Arrowwood)

These hardy native shrubs supply us with some of our best planting material. They will grow in partial shade, and will stand exposure to cold winds.

V. carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum). The flowers appear very early, in clusters 2 to 3 in. across. The color is delicate pink passing to white. Extremely fragrant. Each, 18 to 24 in., \$3.00; 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.00.

V. opulus (Highbush Cranberry). June. One of the best for general planting. The leaves are broad and elegant, and the Autumn borne, bright scarlet berries catch the eye late into Winter. Each 75c.

V. var. sterile (Common Snowball). Filled with large, pendant balls of snow white flowers in May. Each 75c.

V. tomentosum (Single-flowered Japanese Snowball). A vigorous shrub with spreading branches, a native of Japan. Leaves dark green with bronzy margins, broadly ovate. Flowers white, produced in flat-topped clusters, with the marginal ones sterile and radiant. Berries red, changing to bluish black. Each 75c.



Viburnum carlesi

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

DAPHNE (Garlandflower)

D. cneorum. An evergreen, hardy plant, with closely set, glossy, narrow leaves. It begins to bloom in May, and its round clusters of bright pink, highly fragrant blossoms, much resembling the beautiful Mayflower of our woods, are borne in great profusion. 6 to 8 in., each \$1.00; 8 to 10 in., each \$1.50.

RHODODENDRONS

The ground selected for the planting of Rhododendrons should be prepared to a depth of at least 2 feet, with a compost of one-half light garden soil and one-half rotted peat. If the soil should happen to be heavy clay, good sharp sand should be mixed with it in liberal quantities. Rhododendrons will not flourish in limestone soils. After the flowers have fallen, it

is very important that the seed pods be removed immediately, so that the plants may make their full growth and mature their flower buds for the following year. Granulated Peat Moss is an excellent all-year-round mulch for Azaleas, Rhododendrons and Kalmias. Large bale, \$4.00.

UNNAMED HARDY HYBRIDS

Mixed Colors. We grow a large assortment of the best, large flowering, hardy varieties. These are the most satisfactory of all Rhododendrons for general planting, for lawn groups, and for borders near the residence. The colors are brilliant, running chiefly in white, pink, rose, scarlet and crimson. 1½ to 2 ft., each \$5.50.

NATIVE VARIETIES

R. maximum. Suitable for clumps or masses in shady or partially shady situations, also useful for forming backgrounds for R. catawbiense and the hardy hybrid sorts. The flowers vary in color from white to delicate shades of pink. 2 to 3 ft., each \$5.00.

R. catawbiense. A very hardy and free blooming variety, excellent for groups or masses. Flowers in late Spring; color lilac rose. 2 to 3 ft., each \$5.00.

R. carolinianum. A graceful, native species producing large clusters of pink flowers in June. Fine plant for rocky slopes or for massing. 15 to 18 in., each \$3.00; 2 to 2½ ft., each \$5.00.

KALMIA (Laurel)

K. latifolia (Mountain-laurel). June. A native evergreen shrub hardy in New England. It prefers deep, leafmould soil, but grows wherever it will not dry out in Summer. The beautiful pink and white flowers are of unique shape and aspect, borne in large clusters over broad, glossy foliage. Not a difficult shrub to grow. 15 to 18 in., each \$2.00; 18 to 24 in., each \$3.00.



Rhododendron catawbiense

CLIMBING VINES

CLEMATIS

C. paniculata. The familiar White Clematis, its masses of small, fragrant flowers smothering the vine in early September. The tufts of woolly seeds which follow are equally ornamental. Grows rapidly when once established. Suitable for covering trellises, fences, walls, etc. 3 yr. plants, each 60c., 10 \$5.00.

HYBRID LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS Each \$1.50

- C. henryi.** One of the best whites. Large, creamy white.
C. jackmani. A general favorite. Violet purple and free flowering.
C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Red.
C. Ramona. Light blue.

HYDRANGEA

H. petiolaris (Climbing Hydrangea). This splendid hardy climbing plant should be better known. Once established it will climb rapidly, clinging to the wall like Ivy. Foliage is bright green, with an abundance of flat white flowers early in the Summer. Each 75c.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). This bears during the Summer clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers. Handsome foliage and fruit. 3 yr. plants, each 50c., doz. \$5.00.

WISTERIA

W. chinensis (Chinese Wisteria). May and August. The most popular variety. Flowers in pale blue, pendulous clusters. Grafted, each \$1.50; 2 yr. grown from seed, each 75c.

W. var. alba. White flowered variety of the above. Grafted, each \$1.50; 2 yr. grown from seed, each 75c.

AMPELOPSIS

When planting dormant plants of Ampelopsis they should be cut back to within 6 to 8 inches of the ground, so that the new growth can cling to the wall or trellis.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, Woodbine). Well known climber, with broad, deeply cut foliage that turns rich crimson in Autumn. Valuable for covering stone walls or old tree trunks. Each 50c.

DECIDUOUS TREES

While the collection of trees is very large, we have used extra care in making up the following list, selecting only varieties which have special merit for use in lawn, park and street planting. Deciduous trees can be safely planted in the Spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, before the new growth has started, and again in the Autumn as soon as the early frosts have ripened the wood. We cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of preparation of the ground before planting.

Too often, a fine, healthy tree is squeezed into a hole about half the size of the diameter of the roots, afterwards filling it with any kind of soil. This in many cases has proved to be the common cause of failure, which generally is blamed to some fault of the tree. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider than the roots, the soil enriched with well decayed manure and well mixed. The roots should be spread out, the hole gradually filled with good loam and afterwards well watered. The depth can be easily judged by the soil line on the trunk.

ACER (Maple)

These are without doubt the most popular shade and street trees. They grow rapidly to a height of 40 feet or more; they are very hardy, and are comparatively free from insect pests.

- A. dasycarpum** (White or Silverleaved Maple). The most rapid growing of the Maples, with deeply cut leaves, silvery beneath.
6 to 8 ft. each \$1.50
A. var. wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cutleaved Silver Maple.) Its foliage is deeply cut and is borne upon long, recurving, pendulous branches.
8 to 10 ft. each \$3.00
A. platanoides (Norway Maple). Large spreading tree of compact form. Splendid shade tree. Foliage is dark, shining green. One of the best for street planting.
6 to 8 ft. each \$2.50
A. var. Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). The early foliage of this variety is a bright crimson, fading to purplish green.
6 to 8 ft. each \$3.50
A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). Probably the most generally used of all shade trees. Upright, straight, symmetrical, well adapted to street planting. Its brilliant Autumn tints are familiar to all.
8 to 10 ft. each \$3.50

BETULA (Birch)

One of the most graceful members of the great family of trees. All are attractive, whether the upright or weeping forms. They thrive on poor soil and in exposed situations.

- B. alba** (White Birch, European). Symmetrical, of rapid growth, reaching a height of 30 ft. Spraylike branches, bark pure white after three or four years' growth.
6 to 8 ft. each \$2.50
B. var. pendula laciniata (Cutleaved Weeping Birch). Very much in favor as an ornamental tree for the lawn. Tall, slender and graceful, its branches droop in long streamers; bark silvery white. Spring planting is best.
6 to 8 ft. each \$3.00

FAGUS (Beech)

- F. sylvatica** (European Beech). Of slower growth than the American, with darker bark and more compact habit.
4 to 5 ft. each \$4.00
F. var. purpurea (Copper Beech). A noble tree with purple foliage.
4 to 4½ ft. each \$10.00

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

MORUS (Mulberry)

Either the Weeping, or the Russian Mulberry should be planted where a place for these trees can be found; as aside from the ornamental value of the plants themselves, the fruit attracts the birds, as they have a great liking for them.

A. alba pendula (Teas Weeping Mulberry). An old favorite for lawn decoration. It makes a low tree 6 ft. high, with pendulous branches that reach to the ground. A truly delightful tree. Bears luscious, black fruit.
Each.....\$3.00

QUERCUS (Oak)

Long lived trees, free from insect and fungous pests; suitable for shade or street planting. The Pin Oak is one of the best permanent street trees, yet grows almost as rapidly as a Maple.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). Does well in wet ground, but will thrive in well-drained soils. One of the fastest growing varieties of Oaks.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$3.00

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). There is no better Oak than this variety. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in Autumn. A good street tree.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$4.50

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). We consider this and Coccinea the two best Oaks. It is distinguished by its elegant growth and the drooping tendency of its limbs and fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the Autumn, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest Oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$4.00

Q. rubra (Red Oak). An American variety, rapid in growth, with large foliage which assumes in the Autumn a purplish scarlet hue. It makes a fine specimen and cannot be too highly recommended for general planting.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$4.00

SORBUS

S. aucuparia (European Mountain-ash). A most conspicuous tree in Autumn, when loaded with clusters of bright scarlet berries.
5 to 6 ft.....each \$2.00
8 to 10 ft.....each \$3.00

TILIA (Linden, or Lime)

The Lindens are excellent shade and street trees, thriving under all ordinary conditions. They are being largely used, especially the American and European varieties, for planting along our streets and state highways, as they seem to resist the attack of most insects.

T. americana (Linden or Basswood). The largest growing Linden, making a majestic tree. Suitable for parks or streets. When in blossom, its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant. A fine and valuable tree.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$3.00

ULMUS (Elm)

U. americana (American Elm). A large and stately tree with long and graceful branches. Leaves oblong, sharply serrate, dark green, turning pale yellow in Autumn. Very picturesque in age and desirable for lawn or landscape.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$1.50

U. pumila (Chinese or Siberian Elm). This remarkably handsome tree was recently introduced from China where it has thrived through the centuries under the most adverse conditions of soil and climate. Of rapid growth, with slender, wiry branches, it is one of the first trees to leaf out in Spring and among the last to shed its leaves in Autumn.
6 to 8 ft.....each \$2.50

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

The fruit trees we offer are excellent young stock. When received, the trees should be planted at once in rich, prepared soil, the roots being carefully separated and spread. If dry weather follows planting, the trees must be watered and mulched. Branches of last season's growth should be well cut back, thus encouraging the vigorous growth of new shoots. Standard Apple trees will need plenty of room when they grow up, so they should be planted 30 or 40 feet apart. For the first few years Peaches or Plums may be grown between them, but these "fillers" must be removed when the Apples need the space.

STANDARD APPLES

5-6 ft.....each 75c., 100 \$60.00
4-5 ft.....each 65c., 100 \$50.00

SUMMER APPLES

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; crisp; juicy; slightly acid.
Yellow Transparent. Very early Apple of medium size; color waxy yellow; of mild and pleasant flavor.

AUTUMN APPLES

Gravenstein. Very large; yellow, streaked red; fine quality.
Wealthy. Medium size; skin smooth and mostly covered with dark red; very hardy.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Bright red, shaded yellow; crisp and juicy. One of the most popular.
Cortland. An improved McIntosh Red. Ripens later than the McIntosh, fruit is larger and brighter in color, a splendid keeper.

McIntosh Red. One of the best of the Autumn varieties. Skin dark waxy red; flesh white, crisp and spicy. October to December.
Northern Spy. Vigorous growth, large, striped red, tender, juicy; a fine dessert fruit. Ripens December to June.
Rhode Island Greening. Vigorous growth, large, green, fine grained. Ripens December to April.
Roxbury Russet. Free growth, medium, greenish, late keeper. Ripens December to June.

CRAB APPLES

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class; red, showy, excellent, handsome; one of the most desirable.
4-5 ft.....each \$0.75
5-7 ft.....each \$1.00

SWEET CHERRIES

Cherries do well on dry soil and can be trained in any form required.

Black Tartarian. Vigorous growth, very large; purplish black; one of the best. Ripens June.

Governor Wood. Vigorous growth, medium, clear light red, tender and delicious. Ripens June.

Napoleon. Vigorous growth, very large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and sweet. Ripens July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Fruit very large, deep black; flesh dark and tender, very juicy. July.

Windsor. Vigorous growth, large, liver colored, very firm; a valuable variety; hardy. Ripens July.

SOUR CHERRIES

4-5 ft. each 75c.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red, juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. One of the most valuable of sour Cherries.

Montmorency. A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger, more solid, and more upright; equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from 7 to 10 days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from Spring frost.

PEACHES

Do not grow—not hardy at Campton.

STANDARD PEARS

5-6 ft. each \$1.00, except where noted

SUMMER

Bartlett. Vigorous growth, large, yellow and red, juicy, buttery, with a rich, musky flavor. Ripens September.

Clapp's Favorite. Vigorous growth, very large and handsome, yellow and crimson, melting, buttery. Ripens August.

AUTUMN

Beurre Bosc. Moderate growth, large, russet, buttery, rich, high flavored. Ripens September and October. Each \$1.25.

Seckel. Moderate growth, medium, brown, juicy; of the highest flavor. Ripens Sept.-Oct.

Sheldon. Vigorous growth, large, russet. Ripens October.

Vermont Beauty. A very brilliant colored skin and most beautiful when ripened. It matures a little later than the Seckel and has qualities which render it valuable as a shipping Pear. Flesh rich, aromatic and juicy. The tree is strong in habit and is well adapted to the coldest climates.

PLUMS

5-6 ft. each \$1.00

Bradshaw. Large cherry red fruit, with sweet aromatic flesh. Ripens late in August.

Red June. Fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow. Ripens August 1st.

Abundance. Amber turning to cherry; rich flavor.

Burbank. Beautiful clear cherry red; yellow flesh; sweet.

Wickson. Fruit deep maroon; flesh of fine texture; delicious and sweet.

QUINCES

4-5 ft. each \$1.00

Meech's Prolific Early. Fruit larger than the Orange variety and a very heavy cropper.

Orange. Large, golden yellow; fine sort for preserves.

RASPBERRIES

Latham. This variety is a strong grower, hardy and very productive. Fruit is of large size, deep red in color and of delicious flavor. 25 for \$3.00, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$8.00.

CURRENTS and GOOSEBERRIES

Currents and Gooseberries are host plants to the White Pine Blister Rust, which does not spread through any other agency, except perhaps by means of the wild Currant. The Federal and State Departments of Agriculture are doing their utmost to stamp out the White Pine Blister, and in order to give them all possible cooperation, we will not ship any plants of Gooseberries or Currents from our nurseries until further notice.

STRAWBERRIES

For best growth, Strawberries require light, fibrous or sandy loam, well enriched, with plentiful moisture during the bearing season. The plants should be set 12 to 15 inches apart, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. They should be kept free from weeds, and mulched with straw or litter in Winter. Fruit is borne the year after planting. Varieties in the following list are perfect flowering and may be planted without a mixture of other varieties for fertilizing purposes.

Howard 17. This is undoubtedly one of the finest early Strawberries. The fruit is of attractive conical form, bright red in color and of delicious, mildly acid flavor. It is hardy and ships well. Runner Plants. Spring only. 25 for \$1.00, 50 for \$1.75, 100 for \$3.00.

FALL or EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

Mastodon. A strong growing, everbearing Strawberry. It bears profusely in the early Summer and is at its best late in the season. The berries are of good color, rather pointed, and look more like the regular Summer Strawberry than any other everbearing variety. Flavor is quite tart. 25 for \$1.50, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4.00.

GRAPES

We offer the following Hardy Grapes selected from a list submitted by Dr. W. G. Kendall in a lecture at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as the varieties best adapted for New England cultivation.

2 year, each 50c., except where noted

Green Mountain (White). Very early; fruit medium size, greenish white, thin-skinned, sweet and juicy. Each 75c.

Brighton (Red). Medium sized fruit of the finest quality; large bunches; color wine red. Each 75c.

Caco. Large, wine red in color, bunches good size and extra good quality. 2 year \$1.00.

Concord. Fine black variety; splendid flavor; reliable and productive; one of the most popular.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry very large, with heavy blue bloom; good quality.

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, with a whitish bloom, flesh slightly pulpy; tender and sweet.

New Grape "Portland." A new white and the earliest of all Grapes. Large bunch and berry, flesh sweet and juicy and of fine flavor. 2 yr. old canes, each \$1.00.

Worden. A splendid black Grape of the Concord type and having Concord's heavy bearing characteristics but ripens 10 days earlier. The bunch is large and the fruit is of excellent quality.

